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HEMPL, George. The Linguistic and Ethnographic Status of the Burgundians. Transactions of the American Philological Association, Vol. XXXIX, 105 ff.

The treatise is a reprint of a paper read, Nov., 1908, at a meeting of the Phil. Asstn. of the Pacific Coast, which again was an elaboration of a letter to the New York Nation of April 23, 1908, superscribed "Burgundian Runic Inscriptions," to which have been added reproductions of the two inscriptions treated in full, while that part of the letter referring to possible side lights thrown on questions of Germanic mythology is omitted. The paper comes as a very welcome addition to Hempl's previously published runic studies and proves once more his success at interpreting what has baffled other investigators.

Hempl's view of the runic inscriptions found in Germany is bound up with his theory of the origin and dissemination of the runic alphabet among the Germanic peoples. Believing that the runic alphabet was not a common possession of the Germanic race, and that its use did not extend south of the territory of the Frisians and the old seats of the Angles, he found himself under the necessity of explaining these continental inscriptions. While so far it has been held, on linguistic grounds, that they are probably of West Germanic origin, Hempl claims for them Burgundian descent because, negatively, the attempt to read West Germanic on them has been far from satisfactory, and positively, because the locations where they are found are along the line of march which the Burgundians took in their successive migrations from the Baltic to France.

While there are included in the paper new suggestions as to the interpretation of bracteate 59, the Charnay and the Fonnäs fibulas, the Konghell club, and the Maglekilde amulet, Hempl devotes his attention chiefly to the smaller Nordendorf fibula and the Balingen fibula. In the former he reads runes 4 and 10 as a and f, resp., the reading being then, '*biranio elf*', i. e., 'ich vertreibe den alp,' 'I drive away the nightmare,' making the pin to have been a charm. Tho the verb does not seem to occur in any of the older Germanic dialects as a causative, with the meaning given it here by Hempl, the primary compound, with intransitive force, does occur, and there is no reason why *biran(n)io* should not be used with the value assigned to it. Hempl draws two important conclusions from this reading: a close relationship between the Burgundian and Anglo-Frisian as seen in the tendency to front *a* to *æ* or *e*, and the influence of the Burgundian on the Midland German word stock, 'alp' being a word peculiar to Midland German.

The second fibula considered is the one found at Balingen, containing fifteen runes in the interpretation of which Hempl differs considerably from Grienberger, *ZfdPh.* 40, 257 ff. Taking this inscription to be an example of a class written in a sort of partially syllabic writing, according to which 'the vowel *a* is not written after a consonant, being a part of the phonetic name of that letter,' Hempl reads as follows: *āh saR ḑā nālō amilungr*=ON. *ā s(ē)r ḑā nōl amilungr*, i. e., 'Amilung owns this pin.' The peculiar construction *āh saR*, ON. *ā sēr*, is for Hempl a syntactical, and the loss of *ḑ* in *nālō*, ON. *nōl*, a phonological proof that Burgundian and Norse are closely related.

The general result of Hempl's reading of these inscriptions is thus the establishment of Burgundian as a link between Norse and Anglo-Frisian, the setting up of a new grouping of Germanic dialects, as which he suggests

	Norse	
Burgundian		Gothic
Anglo-Frisian		
German		

This theory would be less startling if the probability could be shown that the Burgundians originally lived as near to the Anglo-Frisian group as, for ex., on some of the Danish islands, perhaps in Jutland itself, and this probability Hempl promises to establish in another article.

Also in regard to the chronology of these finds a recasting is urged whereby the archaeological and historical evidences are brought into closer agreement. Instead of placing the Nordendorf finds, for ex., so far down as the sixth to the eighth century, the beginning of the fifth is proposed by Hempl, the Burgundians having left this district under Gundikar about 410, and the fact that no coins of a later reign than that of Gratian, who died 383, have been found, being due to the departure of the Burgundians from these districts soon after.

The proof material for these far-reaching conclusions actually presented in this paper is, to be sure, rather meagre, but so far as it goes it offers good grounds for Hempl's theory. Various doubts that might be raised Hempl has anticipated and by the promise of forthcoming papers has for the present set aside. No less than seven articles are promised on various questions suggested in connection with the argument advanced. They will treat the so-called real 'wanderers,' which are all to be shown to be Scandinavian in workmanship and speech; the larger Nordendorf fibula and the other 'Burgundian' inscriptions; the Fonnås fibula; the linguistic phenomena peculiar to Midland Germany and traceable to 'Burgundian' origin; the resemblance between Gothic and Burgundian as seen on the Charnay fibula;

the amulet of Maglekilde; not to speak of the final edition of all these inscriptions, with photographic facsimiles, to be brought out under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. Hempl is doing much to stimulate runic studies in this country, and his further contributions will be awaited with the greatest interest.

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SPROGLIGE OG HISTORISKE AFHANDLINGER VIEDE SOPHUS BUGGES MINDE, MED TILLÆG: TO UNGDOMSBREVE FRA SOPHUS BUGGE, FORTEGNELSE OVER SOPHUS BUGGES TRYKTE ARBEIDER. Kristiania, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1908, pp. 294.

This volume contains a series of twenty-five articles by former pupils of Sophus Bugge and was intended to have been presented to him on January fifth, 1908, when he would have filled his seventy-fifth year. The writers are, some of them, men who studied under Bugge during the sixties and the seventies, others are men who in more recent years have come under his inspiring influence and are now carrying forward lines of investigation which, in larger and smaller measure, are an outgrowth of the work of the master himself. The contributions thus represent the varied field of Bugge's own researches during a long life which, for real creative productiveness, remains well-nigh unparalleled. There appears, e. g., an article on the ballad (The name "Alf i Odderskär" in the Ballad about the Dual at Samsö) by Karl Aubert (pp. 20-25), and a folktale from Telemarken—*Finnkongjens Dotter* (pp. 258-267), by Rikard Berge, supplemented by critical notes by Moltke Moe. Professor Moe offers a study of some verses in the Norwegian vision ballad *Draumkvædet* (245-257), and P. L. Stavnem one on *Overnaturlige Væsener og Symbolik i Ibsen's Peer Gynt*. Dr. Amund B. Larsen contributes the results of an investigation on voiced and voiceless consonants in Norwegian dialects, a field in which Bugge himself made his first contribution to science in 1852 (*Consonant Overgange i det norske Folkesprog*.) Alf Torp discusses *Eine altphrygische Inschrift aus Kappadocien* (210-215); here also Bugge carried on extensive studies during the years 1853-1858, and again in 1883-1885. On myth interpretation and saga origins there appear the following contributions: *Til Fenrismyten* by Hjalmar Falk; *Den gamle hadeland-ringerikske Kongeæt og Snefridsagnet* by Yngvar Nielsen, and *Starkaddigtningens Udspring* by A. Olrik. Magnus Olson offers an analysis of the Runestone at Od-